THE
North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIV., Nº. 672. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M.'s Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

In the Estate of GENERAL WARD, *deceased.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed to act as Administrator in the Estate of the late General Ward, requests that all parties indebted to, or having claims against the same, will communicate with him without delay.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 22nd November, 1862.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE"

is prepared to tow in Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or at Messrs. THOMAS HUNT & Co.'s will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited
CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.
2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY MURRAY in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co
5se 141 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. BENJAMIN A. WARDELL and MR. ALBERT S. SHEARER in our Firm ceased on the first day of May, 1863.

HOWARD & Co.
5se 142 Shanghai, 6th June 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Merchant & Agent* at this port.

J. J. CLAUSEN.
葛勒生行 *Ko-Lei-Sang Hong.*
Office in the building of
Messrs. Ladage, Oelke & Co
1au 143 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by our Successors Messrs. TRAUTMANN & Co., who have taken over our Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. HARKORT & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of TRAUTMANN & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

JOHANN FRIEDERICK HEINRICH TRAUTMANN.
FREDERICK HORSEN BLOCK.
AUGUST WIETERS.
6ju-1864 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of FAJARD, SCHAUWECKER & Co.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. CLEMENT LUCAS is authorized to sign our Firm in China *per procuration.*

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
28no 135 Shanghai, 29th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ SCHONFELD has this day been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at Foochow.

OVERWEG & Co.
23au 133 Shanghai, 23rd May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. LEONARD MATTHEWS is authorized to sign my name per procuration, from this date.

H. EVANS.
8au 118 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our firm from this date.

MACKENZIE & CO.
1au 109 Shanghai, May 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of H. STUBBENDORFF & Co.

H. STUBBENDORFF.
tf 113 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.
Office Rue du Consulat, French concession, *formerly* occupied by the Spanish Consul.
德泰洋行 (*Tuh-tae Yang Hong.*)

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. LEONARD MATTHEWS is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

HY. EVANS & CO.
3au 111 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. A. RÖHL is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of KUNST, RÖHL & Co.

G. KUNST.
tf 112 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. THOMAS MONCREIFF was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE, under the firm or style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs GEO. BARNET & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. GROVE in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. JOHNSTON & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. GEO. BARNET & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. HINTON DANIELL STEWART is this day admitted a partner in our Firm, which now consists of WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, PHINEAS RYRIE, WILLIAM JAMES BRYANS, EDWARD CAREY SMITH, and HINTON DANIELL STEWART.

TURNER & Co.
tf 11 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER HAZEON was admitted a Partner in our Firm, on the 1st January, 1863.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
20ju 95 Shanghai, 18th April, 1863.

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES G. HASSON in our Firm, ceased on the 24*th January,* 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. JOHN THORNE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our house at this port.

OXFORD & Co.,
13ju 67 Shanghai, 14th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER MACLEAN is this day admitted a Patner in our firm, which will in future be carried on under the style of MAITLAND MACLEAN & Co.

J. MAITLAND & Co.
tf 43 Shanghai, 2nd February, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future by Messrs. DALLAS, PEARSON & Co.

BARNES DALLAS.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

WE have this day established ourselves as *Commission Agents & Auctioneers* under the style of DALLAS, PEARSON & Co.

WALTER PEARSON.
CHARLES H. DALLAS.
Yuh-Tae Hong,
tf 2 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future under the Firm and Style of BYRNE & Co.

EDWARD BYRNE.
tf 22 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have establissed *myself as Broker and General Commission Agent* at this port under the style of ANGEL & Co.

C. H. ANGEL.
Office next door to Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, November 29th, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS FIGGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August last.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector,* hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. ANGEL in our Firm has ceased.

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent,* under the style of COWIE & Co.

GEO J. W. COWIE.
高易行 *Kow-yih Hong.*
nearly opposite DR. BELL's Residence,
in Fuchau Road
tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr HUGH ROSE INNES a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch at Shanghai, where Mr. INNES will conduct our business of *Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 125 Foochow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port, as a *Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf 32 Hongkong, 9th January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STANFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of DAVIES, TOWNEND & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st. May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEW HODSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. HUDSON.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT LITTLE is this day authorized to sign my name by procuration.

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
tf 18 Kiukiang, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Merchant and Commission Agent.*

G. SCHÖTTLER.
Yingt,zseN ew(chwang,)
14no 124 15th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port as a *Merchant and Commission Agent,* under the style of NORTON & Co.

WALTER MILLER NORTON.
11jy 87 Tientsin, 13th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES DAVIS ceases in our firm from this date.

HOLMES DAVIS & Co.
tf 14 Chefoo, 31st December, 1862,

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS TYERS is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 51 China, 21st February, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WM. S. SLOAN in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

Mr. FRANK B. FORBES and Mr. RICHARD S. DANA, are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on under the style of STEPHENSON & Co.

THOS. S. STEPHENSON.
tf 73 Hakodadi February 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. GLOVER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN JOHN SPENCE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at this Port from this date

ASPINALL CORN & Co.
tf 138 Yokohama, 25th May 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

THE Firm of O. H. BAKER & Co. at this port has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. EISLER will sign per procuration in liquidation.

O. H. BAKER & Co.
Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

THE business hitherto conducted by Messrs. O. H. BAKER & Co. at this port, will in future be carried on by us, under the Style of EISLER & Co.

JOHAN EISLER.
C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
22au 132 Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

DAVIS, HUTCHINS & Co.
AUCTIONEERS
AND
GENERAL COMIMSSION MERCHANTS.
MASONIC BUILDING,
Canton Road late *North Gate Street,*
德 TAK-LOONG 隆

Regular Sales days of General Merchandize, &c., &c., *Tuesdays* and *Fridays,* when not Mail days.

tf 52 Shanghai, 21st February, 1863.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E C.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., M.P.
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WRADE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on approved Chinese buildings to the extent of £5,000 on one block; also to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at *Tientsin* and *Kiukiang* to the extent of £10,000.

For further particulars, apply to
DOW & Co.
26de 77 Shanghai, 21st March, 1863.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above-named Company, will shortly be prepared to grant Policies on Goods, &c., to Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, London, Liverpool, &c.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 100 Shanghai, April 22nd, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*

For further particulars, apply to
DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL
MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

2 Royal Exchange Buildings London, E.C.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
First issue of shares fully subscribed
and paid up. £70,866„10„0
Directors:
Chairman.—Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, K.C.B. K.H., M.P.
Deputy Chairman—Jas. N. Daniell, Esq.

George Braginton, Esq	John Avery Jones, Esq.
T. W. Bradley, Esq.	James Laming, Esq.
Ingram Chapman, Esq.	J. S. Margetson, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.	Fra. John Price, Esq.
W. M. Cadell, Esq.	G. Palmer Robinson, Esq
Henry Fox, Esq.	Charles Wells, Esq.

Mark Whitwell, Esq.
Underwriter:
Irving Frederick Rougemont, Esq.
Secretary:
J. L. Daniell, Esq.
Agents:
Hongkong.—Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Rothwell, Love & Co.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs Forbes & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Statement of Income and Expenditure 1862,
(Irrespective of Capital)

Dr. INCOME.	£	s.	d.
To Net Premiums on Insurances	103,594	18	5
„ Interest	3,740	11	6
„ Transfer Fees	11	16	0
	£107,347	5	11

EXPENDITURE. Cr.	£	s.	d.
By claims paid, being all amounts of claims ascertained and settled to this date	38,254	8	3
„ Directors and Auditors Remuneration and Office charges and salaries	7,854	3	4
„ Law charges	839	18	10
„ Rent Advertising, Postages and all Incidental charges......	2,448	14	2
„ Bad Debts....................	27	0	9
„ Income Tax.................	545	14	10
„ Preliminary Expences amount written off................	1,546	0	0
„ Lease of Premises do.........	102	12	6
„ Interest......................	1,324	0	0
„ Balance to be added to Capital	54,904	13	3
	£107.347	5	11

23ma 99 Shanghai, 20th April, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
Offices 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Chairman.—HENRY LEWIS, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Chairman.—A. D. DE PASS, Esq., (of Messrs. de Pass and Sons.)
Directors.
CHARLES BELL, Esq., of Messrs. J. Thomson T. Bonar & Co.
PETER BELL, Esq., of Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., of Lloyds.
JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., F. R. S. of Messrs. Bobarts,, Lubbock & Co.
J. LEONINO, Esq., of Messrs. J. Leonino & Co.
S. PINTO LEITE, Esq., of Messrs. P. Leile & Brothers.
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., of Messrs. W. Mackinnon & Co.
THOMAS D. NEAVE, Esq., of Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.
BRICE H. PEARSE, Esq., of Messrs. Alexander Son & Co.
ALBERT RICARDO, Esq., of Messrs. A. & W. Ricardo.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., of Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.
MAJOR USBORNE, Esq., of Messrs. Usborne & Son.
GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., of Messrs. Young son and Magnay.
Superintendent of the underwriting Department:
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq.
Underwriter:
H. K. RUTHERFORD, Esq.
Secretary:
ALFRED TOZER, Esq.
Agents:
Calcutta.—Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co.
Kurrachee.—Messrs. FLEMING & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Dow & Co.
Hongkong.—Messrs. SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
Melbourne.—Messrs. DE PASS, BROTHERS & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. DE PASS, SPENCE & Co.

With reference to the above, the Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

(Signed) DOW & Co.
Agents for the Company.
26de 58 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late Wm. Kenneth are requested to forward their claims to the Undersigned on or before the 1st July next. Persons indebted to the Estate will please make payment to the undersigned within the same period.

THOS. ADKINS,
H. M's Vice-Consul.
H. B. M. Consulate,
Chin-kiang, 9th June, 1863. 20ju 146

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent and Public Silk Inspector* in this Port.

FRED. L PATER.
tf 147 Chin-kiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Emil Oppert is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

OPPERT & Co.
tf 148 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Port of Newchwang, as a *Medical Practitioner.*

JOHN MACLAREN,
Surgeon, &c.
12de 150 1st March, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE—Divine Service will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 9 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 21	Hankow,	June 9
Hongkong,	June 1	Nagasaki,	May 26
Tientsin,	May 24	Kanagawa,	May 27

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. Feb. 15 } Received *viâ* Marseilles
Shanghai .. Feb. 27 } March 27.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER FOR THE WEEK.

June	*Ending 12th June, 1863.*		*Ending 12th June, 1862*	
6,—	*Max* 74	*Min.* 65	*Max.* 72	*Min* 64
7,—	78	65	73	64
8,—	70	64	74	64
9,—	75	71	75	65
10 —	76	67	74	67
11 —	74	68	80	71
12,—	54	70	81	70

OPIUM.

June.	*Malwa*		*Patna*	
	New Tls.	Old Tls.	New Tls.	Old Tls.
6.	520		485 a 490	
8.	520		480 a 485	
9.	520		480 a 485	
10.	520		480 a 485	
11.	520		480 a 485	
12.	none		none	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—June 12, *Fei-ma*, (Br, str.). Buckland, from Ningpo; 12, *Fire Cracker*, (Am str.), Pendleton, from Hankow; 12. *Challenger*, (Br. sh.), Macey. from Hankow; 12, *Antelope*, (Br. str), Gibbon. from ——.

Departed.—June 12. *Fleda*, (Br. bq.), Hughes, for Chefoo; 12, *Whinfell*, (Br. sh.), Whereat, for Fuchau; 12. *Diadem*. (Am. bk). Lawyer, for ——; 12, *Flrra*, (Port. bq.), Remedios, for ——; 12, *Haidamah*, (H I R M.), Festelbouroff, for ——; 12, *Mary & Louisa*, (Am bq.), Jones, for New York; 12. *Alicia*, (Br. bq), Hay, for Hongkong; 12. *Elizabeth*, (Br. sch.), ——, for Ningpo; 12. *Cosmopolite*, (Br. str). McQueen, for Hankow and Ports; 12, *Algonquin* (Am. bq), Lwery, for Kanagawa; 12, *Mandarin*, (Am. str.), Doile, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per str. *Cosmopolite*, from Hankow. Messrs. Webb, and King. Per str. *Shan-se* from Hankow, Messrs. J Gilfillan, and Nandaboy. Per *Parliament*, from New York, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Williams. Per str. *Rattlesnake*, from Kanagawa, Miss Conover, Dr. Simmons, Capt. and Mrs. Ballard and child.

Departed.—Per str. *Fire Dart*, from Hankow, H. E. Amoore.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, *Tuesday, 9th June*, 1863.

THE following is a translation of a Notice posted at the Custom House by the order of His Excellency the Superintendent of Customs.

H. TUDOR DAVIES,
Commissioner of Customs.

Huang, Superintendent of Customs, Intendant of Circuit, &c.

A Special Proclamation.

It is laid down in the Regulations appended to the Tariff, that Munitions of War are contraband, and that Import and Export Trade therein is prohibited; and thus it is only when specially imported for Chinese Government Officers, under Government Authorisation, that the contraband character of such commodities is removed.

Therefore after the dates mentioned below, all Munitions of War, brought to Shanghai, will be regarded as, and treated as contraband, unless the importer has *in the first instance* obtained a *Permit to Import*. This document will be issued by the Customs, on receipt of instructions from H. E. The Governor; and will state distinctly that a certain merchant, is authorised to purchase on behalf of His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Government, at a certain place, a certain quantity of Munitions of War.

All Munitions of War brought here, save under this Permit to Import, will be seized and confiscated, and the plea that they are intended to be eventually taken to Japan or elsewhere will be by no means admitted.

As however the distance between China and the various foreign countries is not uniform, I, on the 4th day of the 4th moon, (the 21st May) addressed communications to the Consuls of the Treaty Powers to the effect "that *after the expiry of a term of six* "*weeks* commencing on the 4th day of the "4th moon, the date of my communications, "Munitions of War for which no Customs "Permit to Import has been issued, brought "to Shanghai in vessels which have come "from Hongkong or any Asiatic or Australian Port, or in vessels, which coming from "other parts of the world have touched or "anchored at Hongkong, or any Asiatic or "Australian Port, shall be regarded as contraband and seized and confiscated; and that "*after the expiry of a term of seven months,* "Munitions of War brought to Shanghai, in "vessels which coming from any European, "American or African Port, have not touched, or anchored at Hongkong or any Asiatic "or Australian Port, shall be regarded as "contraband, and seized and confiscated."

In addition to the communications which I have already addressed to the Consuls of the Treaty Powers, I now publish this Proclamation for the information of all whom it may concern.

T'ung-Chih, 2nd year, 4th moon, 19th day.
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The London Mail of 27th April, due in Hongkong on the 11th June, and here on the 16th. It was received last year on the 9th June, per *Ly-ee-moon.*

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the next Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Monday the 22nd instant.

The French steamer *Hydaspe*, with the Mail for Europe, will leave on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at day-light.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY 13 JUNE 1863.

We have received a letter from Mr. Cooper, in reply to the remarks on the case of Barton *versus* Solomon David Sassoon which appeared in our last issue; but regret that lack of space compels us to postpone its publication till Saturday next.

We trust that the Bishop of Victoria's stirring appeal to those who were eye-witnesses of the atrocious cruelty perpetrated on the rebel prisoners after the capture of Tai-tsan, to place him in possession of reliable details of the affair, will not be in vain. Numerous rumours; reports: assertions, of similar inhumanity on the part of the Imperialists towards their conquered enemies have at different times been circulated; but we believe no case has occurred susceptible of such undoubted verification as the present. We speak advisedly, knowing the authenticity of "Eye-witness'" statements—which we unhesitatingly endorse; and knowing that others besides he were witnesses of the facts he relates. True, he only saw the victims of mandarin cruelty a few minutes before an end was put to their sufferings by the sword of the executioner; he did not see the arrows driven into their bodies, nor the blows inflicted which stripped the flesh in ribbons from their arms. But he saw the results of these inhuman acts—the clenched hand; the look of agony; the arrows sticking in the bodies; the pools of blood from the wounds, and the hanging strips of flesh. He saw, too, the crowning act, after the craving for human suffering on the part of their tormentors had been satisfied—the execution which previous atrocities had rendered a mercy. Even this opportunity of torture was too tempting to let slip; to have decapitated the victims with a single blow would have been too nearly verging on humanity; accordingly they are dragged to a convenient spot, with every species of mockery, and their heads there "hacked and hewn" from their bodies. These men were captured by the Imperialists mainly through the instrumentality of troops disciplined by Europeans and led by a British officer, and unless we use every exertion to prevent a repetition of such inhuman cruelty, we become morally implicated in the deed. No remonstrances that can be made by Sir Frederick Bruce to the Prince of Kung; no threats than can be held out by General Brown to the Fuhtai, can be too strong for the occasion. The latter possesses the power, if he can only be inspired with the will, to check such acts on the part of his subordinates; and a threat of total withdrawal of assistance unless he do so, might probably be effectual. We have consistently supported the cause of constituted authority in China—not only on the conservative principles that it is constituted authority; but because we did not consider the rebels strong enough to overset the reigning dynasty, nor their acts or professions such as afforded hope that the government of the country would be improved by them. The movement has been so partial that the rebels are little else than an isolated body of fighting men; their numbers are great, intrinsically, but are nothing compared to the immense population of China; and the peasantry of the districts which they approached, or through which they passed, never declared in their favour—a sure sign that the movement has not the sympathy of the masses. We do not design to enter into a question which requires an essay rather than an article to discuss it; but merely allude to the subject, to add that, in affording the Imperialist Government this support, we have never asserted its members or its followers to be, individually, one whit superior to the Chinese. A Chinese is a Chinese, whether rebel or imperialist; cruel in the infliction, and callous to the sight of suffering. It can make no difference in his natural disposition under whose banner he is ranged. We have ourselves seen headless bodies at intervals along the line of march of retreating rebels—victims of wanton cruelty; coolies who were too exhausted to follow farther their hard taskmasters, and had been slaughtered as a punishment for their inability. Between rebels and imperialists, then, in this respect, there is nothing to chuse; but we have espoused the cause of the latter, and become therefore morally responsible for such of their acts as are in any way dependent on our own. This is particularly the case with rebel prisoners taken by the Soonkiong Force; and we repeat that it behoves the British authorities to use every exertion to prevent a recurrence of such a scene as has dimmed one of the most brilliant successes which that force has yet achieved. We desire not to be understood to cast any reflection on Major Gordon in the matter; the executions took place at Wyconsin, a distance of some miles from Tai-tsan, and no one will for a moment suppose that he could be cognizant of them. At the same time, to remove any misapprehension as to the non-interference of British officers who were on the spot, we may mention that the treatment the prisoners were undergoing was discovered only ten minutes before their execution.

That the matter will be brought to the notice of government, we have no doubt; and we hope that Earl Russell will see occasion to address an urgent remonstrance to the Court of Pekin, and to demand that stringent injunctions may be issued to the local mandarins, against a repetition of acts more worthy of savages than of a nation which boasts the most ancient civilisation on the world. In impelling him to this measure, the Bishop of Victoria's representations will be of high value; and to enable the latter to make them in perfect confidence, and support them by authentic details, we again appeal to "Eye-witness" and others who were present to come forward privately, if they hesitate to do so publicly, and place his Lordship in possession of all the information in their power.

A Salubrious Climate is one of the chief blessings of life. The civilized man may have abundance of the best food and raiment, with princely shelter from the variation of the seasons, but unless he lives in a climate congenial to his temperament, life at best is but a mere existence. Of all the climates on this sublunary sphere that tax the energies of man, that of China generally has been pronounced the most exhausting, and this of Shanghai in particular one of the most uncomfortable and unhealthy. On this important subject we refer our readers to an instructive and interesting article by Dr. Henderson of the Chinese Hospital, from which we give copious extracts in this issue. By residents in Shanghai, much valuable information will be gleaned from these "Notes", so as to modify or prevent the discomforts accruing from our locality; while climatologists at a distance will acquire fresh data for generalization. On the general question we would submit, with all due deference, that among the many causes enumerated therein, which modify the climate of China, we do not see that of *a vitiated atmosphere* throughout the length and breadth of the land, by reason of its multitudinous population. Delabeche and other eminent authorities on sanitary subjects, clearly prove that the health of old towns was materially affected by densely packed dwellings and mural burial grounds. What applies to a town may refer to an empire. Here in China are some four hundred million pairs of lungs consuming the oxygen, or life-giving principle of the atmosphere; the *rejectamenta* of so many human beings is spread over the surface of the land and poisoning the air; while the remains of a thousand generations occupy at least one-fifth of the habitable ground—adding to the malaria. Living, dying, and dead, Man in this region is unceasingly exhausting the vitality of the climate, by extracting the elements of life from air and earth without furnishing their equivalents. China may thus be considered comparatively as a vast graveyard, where Death and Life march hand in hand over the land promiscuously: the cottages of the husbandman are built among the tombs, while the grain that forms his "staff of life," is sown and reaped around the remains of his ancestors. Moreover it may be considered a vast *cloaca*, rendering the air foul by its filthy odours, which aid in generating those plagues which scourge the northern hemisphere. Doubtless when China was a thinly peopled country, in its pristine ages, the climate was purer, the earth more odoriferous and the heavens brighter, which may have given rise to the celestial ideas of the ancient Chinese, that their "Great Flowery Land" was a paradise upon earth. If so, these days have certainly passed away; for there is no land on "the great globe itself" which may more truly be called "of the Earth earthy" than this of modern China. If our reasoning be scientifically correct, the climate is in this manner divested largely of its vitality by the immense population of the country; so that the atmosphere becomes impoverished in supporting the "lamp of life," while the nourishing atoms are replaced by gaseous exhalations of a deadly nature from decayed vegetable and animal matter. On the specific question involved, Shanghai and its suburbs present a striking example to the climatologist. From the nature of the soil on this delta of the Yangtsze, it is impossible to bury three feet below the surface of the ground in ordinary places, without flooding the grave with water. Hence, the poor inhabitants leave the coffins of their dead above ground exposed to view, while the tombs of the more wealthy are built in little hummocks above ground. The deleterious effect of this mode of interment may be conceived under a scorching summer sun, especially if cholera, dysentery, small-pox or other scourges are decimating the people, as they did last summer. Happily, this season has set in unusually cool and comparatively free from epidemic disease; and there is ever prospect of it continuing so. In another part of our columns we give a *resumé* of the weather for the past three months, as compared with the corresponding period last year, from which it will be seen that there was much greater equability of temperature—the cold month of March was warmer and the warm month of May cooler; consequently, we have enjoyed a comparative immunity from epidemic diseases. Fain would we endorse the favourable opinion of Dr. Henderson as to the climate of Shanghai, if his *precautions* be attended to. We have seen too many cut down by the "Grim Sentinel of the Grave," in the vigour of manhood, to think that "there is no reason for any one to fear the climate of Shanghai." However, with a sanatarium at the Island of Pootoo, where the residents may resort to during the pestilential months, or recruit themselves after a long residence here, there would be a greater degree of health and comfort in residing in this settlement, and less chance of becoming a tenant of Shanghai cemetery.

We have just received the following communication from Chinkiang, reporting a melancholy accident by the upsetting of a boat near Silver Island, in which a man-of-war's man belonging to H.M. Gun-boat *Hardy* was lost, and the narrow escape of the British Consul from drowning. The accident has brought to a climax the necessity of removing the Consulate and Custom House from that Island to the mainland at Chinkiang. On this head the foreign residents have had a meeting and petitioned Sir Frederick Bruce. Want of space compels us to defer the publication of these documents to a future issue:—

Chinkiang, *6th June*, 1863.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find copies of Minutes of a Meeting held here this day, as also copies of letters addressed to H.B.M. Plenipotentiary at Peking, and H.M. Consul at this port, all of which, in the name of the community, I have to request the favor of your publishing at your convenience.

Our grievances are real, not imaginary, I can assure you; and as a fitting sequel to our just objections at having to go to Silver Island for the purpose of conducting our Consular or Custom House business, I would record a sad accident which occurred in the Silver Island pass yesterday.

The gig of H.M. Gunboat *Hardy*, having on board Mr. Adkins, H.M. Consul, and Lieut. Campbell, R. N., (Commanding the *Hardy*) in addition to the usual number of sailors as boat's crew, was upset while going through the passage en route to Chinkiang; fortunately for the whole party, the accident happened when tolerably close to the South Bank of the river, otherwise, few, if any, would have been saved, owing to the strong current and "chow-chow" water prevailing at this season. As it is, I regret having to relate the loss of one fine young fellow, a seaman on board the *Hardy*. Lieut. Campbell had a narrow escape, as I believe he had considerable difficulty in shaking off the drowning man who clung to him with such desperate tenacity that both of them disappeared twice. Mr. Consul Adkins might have fared badly, but for the gallantry of one of the gunboat men, who, having reached the shore safely himself, but seeing the Consul struggling in the water, immediately stripped, swam off, and rendered him most material assistance in gaining the shore.

This pass (especially with boats manned by Chinkiang coolies) is an awkward place to go through during the summer months, and yet through it you must go, to see either our Consul or the Commissioner of Customs.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHNSTONE SMITH

Treatment of Rebel Prisoners.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping and Commercial News.

Sir,—As the letter of "Observer" published in your issue of the 5th is alike calculated to mislead the public, as that of "Justice and Mercy," I am induced to come forward and state the true facts of the case; neither on the one hand exaggerating the atrocities committed, nor on the other palliating the cruelties perpetrated.

It is quite evident that "Justice and Mercy," in his laudable anxiety to bring the offenders to justice, seized on an "idle rumour," and as such, a gross exaggeration, while it is equally evident that "Observer" could not have been a spectator of what he has written, or he would not have asserted, that the hapless victims of Imperialist cruelty, "gave no external manifestation of suffering." Tho' no expression of pain escaped their lips, their contracted limbs, clenched hands, and ghastly and contorted features spoke but too truly of the fearful agony they were enduring. So expressive of intense agony were their countenances, that after gazing on them for a moment, I turned away sick at heart, unable longer to witness their sufferings.

The facts are as follow:—About 11 o'clock a.m. on the day following the capture of "Taitsan" (Sunday, May 3rd) seven prisoners were brought into the Imperialist camp near Wy-con-sin, being stripped perfectly nude; they were each tied to a stake and tortured with the most refined cruelty. Arrows appeared to have been forcibly driven into various parts of their bodies, heads, region of heart, abdomen, &c., from whence issued copious streams of blood. This mode of torture falling short of satiating the demoniacal spirit of their tormentors recourse was had to other means:—Strips of flesh were cut, or rather hacked (judging from the appearance presented, the instrument seemed too blunt to cut) from different parts of their bodies, which hanging by a small portion of skin, presented an appearance truly horrible. In no case however were their eyes injured as stated by the person who signs himself "Justice and Mercy." For hours these wretched beings, writhed in agony. About sunset they were led forth more dead than alive by a brutal executioner who, sword in hand, thirsting to imbrue his hand in blood, seemed the very incarnation of a fiend. Seizing his unfortunate victims, he exultingly dragged them forth, mocking and insulting them, and then by hewing, hacking and using a sawing motion he succeeded eventually in putting an end to their sufferings by partially severing the head from the body. Such are the bare facts which can, if necessary, be fully substantiated by other eye-witnesses.

In conclusion I would ask you, Mr. Editor, if in affording aid to the Imperialist cause and in permitting British Officers to enter the service of the Emperor of China, are we not morally responsible for these atrocities, if we do not raise our voice against and shew our utter abhorrence of, such revolting barbarities? Possessing, as our Minister at Peking does, the confidence of the Imperialist Government, could not his powerful influence be exercised in the cause of humanity, and remonstrances addressed to those in authority which might prevent a recurrence of similar cruelties on prisoners taken by troops commanded by a British Officer?

I am &c.,
AN EYE WITNESS.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping and Commercial News.

Sir,—My attention has been called to letters which have recently appeared in your paper, signed "Justice and Mercy," "Observer," and "An Eye-Witness," adverting to the sanguinary atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated on Chinese Rebel prisoners near Shanghai.

Seven of these wretched victims of cruel pagan warfare, are said to have been tormented by a slow and agonizing death by order of the Chinese authorities; and *in the presence of British officers serving by permission of the British Government* in the Chinese Imperial force in this neighbourhood.

The letter in your number of to-day purports to be written by an "Eye-Witness," and is couched in terms of moderation, and in a spirit of apparent truthfulness.

In the name of British Christians sensitively alive to the moral aspect of our country before this pagan population,—in the general interests of our holy religion and the prospects of Christianity in this land,—in the character of a Christian Minister and Bishop in this furthest outpost of Christendom on the frontiers of a heathen empire,—I earnestly call upon "Eye-Witness," and others who may have been present, to stand forth before the public and to communicate in their own name and with their individual signatures, a circumstantial statement respecting the revolting barbarities said to have been practised in their presence and actual observation.

At all events, I ask "Eye-Witness," and others through the medium of your pages, to communicate with me by letter or by a personal interview, and to enable me to bring their statements *duly authenticated* to the public notice of the British authorities *in China and at home*, with all the weight which my personal and official advocacy may enable me to bring in furtherance of the cause of Christian humanity and mercy,

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. VICTORIA.
Shanghai, June 10th, 1863.

CONSULAR COURT.

9th June, 1863.

Before J. Markham, Esquire.
Offig: Consul.
„ J. G. Flowerdew } *Assessors.*
„ F. Gamwell }

Lessler, *versus* Moses & Co.

This action was brought to recover the sum of Tls. 1,575, which the Plaintiff alleged he had lost owing to the non-fulfilment by the Defendants of an agreement to carry 1,000 piculs of Rice to Ningpo on board the str. *Argus.*

Mr. Lawrance, in opening the case, said:—The present action had been brought to recover damages for non-performance of a contract entered into by the defendants to convey the plaintiff's cargo to Ningpo. The plaintiff had received advices from Ningpo of a great scarcity of rice in the market there. The *Argus* arrived from Ningpo the same morning, and he at once went to Moses & Co. and asked them whether they would load 1,000 piculs of rice in her. The answer was positively in the affirmative; and a Shipping Order was given for that quantity. The plaintiff went to the Custom House, but was told by Mr. May that the order could not be stamped, as the Bills of Lading of the *Argus'* inward cargo had not been received. Upon that he went to the defendants, who told him he must load the rice as quickly as possible. The next morning he went again to the Custom House and was informed that the steamer was loading in ballast; on which he at once went to the defendants and complained. The answer was that there was not time to take the rice on board; that the *Argus* was advertised to sail at a certain time, and that she must go, in order to keep faith with the public. The rice was in cargo-boats, ready to be put on board the moment the import cargo had been discharged. The plaintiff had lost money by not sending the rice by the *Argus*, and had lost the opportunity of chartering another ship, because he could not make up the full cargo by 1,000 piculs—just the amount which he had agreed to ship by the *Argus.*

Mr. Lessler:—On the morning of the 22nd of April, I received a letter from my agent at Ningpo. They said that rice was going up very high, and that if I had any to send, I should send it as quickly as possible. Hearing that the *Argus* was in, I went directly to Moses & Co., and enquired whether they had any cargo engaged for her for Ningpo. They told me, no. I then asked them if they would take a cargo of rice if I loaded the vessel, and at what price. They said, yes. I saw the shipping clerk. I asked the figure and he told me Tls.0.25 per picul. I said I would give Tls. 0.2.0 After going into the inner office, I presume to consult Mr. Moses, he agreed to take it at Tls. 0.20; and made a note in his book of the agreement. I saw the note. I asked how much the vessel could carry, if I loaded her full; the shipping clerk said he thought about 1,000 or 1,200 piculs. I asked for a shipping order, and he gave me one for 1,000 bags. He told me to ship it off as quickly as possible; I went home, had 1,000 good bags picked out; weighed, and put into boats. I told the boatman to go up with the rice to the Custom House jetty, so that I should lose no time in case they should require to see the bags. It was on the way, as the steamer *Argus* was lying on the Hong-que side. I went into the Custom House and saw Mr. May, to whom I gave the shipping order to stamp, and at the same time applied for a bond for the rice; so that I might give the shipping order to the boatman, and take the bond direct to Moses & Co. Mr. May would not sign it and returned it, saying that he had only just received the Consular manifest for the inward cargo by the *Argus*; and that they could not stamp the shipping order for the export cargo until the inward cargo had been landed. This was at about half past 2. I asked whether I could get it stamped before 4 o'clock. He said, no;—that he must first receive the bills of lading, and that it would take an hour and a half before the cargo could be discharged. I went back to Messrs. Moses & Co., and said it was wrong of them to tell me to ship it off at once, before the ship was ready to receive it. It was with the shipping clerk that I remonstrated. He told me he could not help it, but that he supposed I should be able to ship it off the next morning. I left there and went to Messrs. Eton & Co. Mr. Eton asked me whether I should like to charter the *Gaston.* I asked how much she could carry. He told me about 5,500 piculs. I asked how much he wanted per picul; and he said, if I loaded her, $0.15 per picul, and that she was ready to receive cargo the next morning. I said, I was very sorry that I could not load her in full, as I had just engaged to ship 1,000 bags by the *Argus*, and that I would only have about 4,500 piculs left—that if he liked to take this quantity, I would ship it off at once. But he declined, unless I could load the vessel in full. Next morning, at 10 a.m. I went again to the Custom House, to get my shipping order stamped; and Mr. May told me that a young man from Moses & Co. had just been there and ordered him not to stamp any permits, as they wanted to clear the vessel for Ningpo at once. I at once went to Moses & Co. and asked what they meant by it. They said they thought if I shipped the rice, they would lose a day, which would cost them more than the whole freight would be worth. I said that, in that case, they ought not to have given me a shipping order at first; but that if they would pay me the boat and coolie hire, I might be able to get another vessel. I considered I had been led to incur expence through them. I thought I might have time to go to Eton & Co. and secure the *Gaston.* They refused to pay a single *cash.* I then went to Eton & Co., but was too late, as the *Gaston* had already been chartered to go to Bangkok. I then went to my office and found the letter from Moses & Co. which I hand in, awaiting me—to the effect that they could not take my rice. I think it would have taken me about an hour and a half or two hours at the most to ship the rice. They never said there was any doubt about my being able to ship it in time because she was engaged to sail the next day. I consider that I engaged the steamer *Argus* to take rice to Ningpo at Tls. 0.20 per picul; and that, in case I *had failed to ship it, they could have* made me pay freight. There was a difference of about $ 2 a picul between the market price at Shanghai and Ningpo. I lost the market through not being able to send it on, as the market fell immediately.

To Mr. Cooper:—The rice was my own. It was my own at the time I got the shipping order. The letter I received from Ningpo was from my agent. He told me to send it off as quickly as possible. I was aware that Messrs. Moses & Co. run a boat to Ningpo. I was not aware how long the *Argus* generally remained in Shanghai. I went to charter the *Argus* because I thought I could get my rice down most speedily by that method. I did not ask when the steamer was going. He merely told me to ship as soon as possible. I repeat that I never enquired when the steamer was to sail. It was my object to get the steamer away as quickly as possible. I had heard about 9.30 a.m. that she had arrived. It was not understood that the rice should be alongside in the evening, but I intended that it should be so. It was about 12½ o'clock when I got the rice on board the boats. I went to the Custom House as soon as the rice was on board, but there were so many people that I could not get attended to till about 2 or 2½ p.m. I could have got the rice alongside the ship in ample time, if the cargo had been discharged. I do not attribute the delay to the Customs, *but to the Agents. I wanted to tender the* duty money at the time I got the permit. Rice is sometimes shipped in rainy weather. I have frequently shipped rice in rainy weather. The cargo boats could not go off to the str. because they had no permit. I dont remember whether the 23rd was wet. If the Captain had declined to take the responsibility of receiving the rice in wet weather, I would have taken it myself. The *Gaston* was a sailing vessel. I should say a sailing vessel would take about three days with a fair wind. It might take a fortnight. I did not notice the ship advertised in the paper the next day. The Shipping-clerk never said he would take the rice provided I could load it in time. The price of rice in Shanghai was Tls. 2.40 per picul. According to the letter I received, rice was selling in Ningpo at Tls. 3.90 per picul. My agent's letter of the 22nd stated no price, but that it had gone up very high. A second, dated the 24th, mentioned the price. On the 27th it was down to Tls. 2.50. And between the 24th and 27th from 50,000 to 60,000 piculs were coming in per day; my letters also said that plenty more were expected.

To Court:—The *Argus* was cleared on the 22nd. I cannot say when she arrived in Ningpo.

Some discussion here ensued as to the production of the letters received by plaintiff from his agent; which he was at first *unwilling to* put *in because they* were *of a* private nature. But he eventually agreed to do so, on the understanding that the portions relating to the case should be read by the Consul. The case was adjourned till 10.30 a.m. on the 11 instant, for production of these letters, and of the evidence of Mr. May and the Captain of the *Argus.*

11th June, 1863.

The Court assembled at the appointed hour.

The letters from Mr. Lessler's agent at Ningpo, for the production of which the case had, partially, been adjourned; were laid before the Court. That of the 24th April was to the effect that, since last writing, the price for Formosa white rice had risen Tls. 3.90; China white, Tls. 4.00; Siam, Tls. 3.40. That of the 27th April said that consignments of rice had been expected from Mr. Lessler, but had not arrived; that rice was going down, and large quantities had been coming in since the 24th. The price of Formosa had fallen to Tls. 2.50; China, to Tls. 3.10, and Siam to Tls. 2.30. Mr. Cooper continued his cross-examination, in reply to which Mr. Lessler said:—

I base my claim on the assumption that the steamer would have been at Ningpo on the 24th; and that my rice would have been sold on that day at Tls. 3.90 per picul. The letter of the 24th April shews that rice was selling on that day at that rate. A thousand piculs at Tls. 3.90 would produce Tls. 3,900. Here, the price was Tls. 2.40, making Tls. 2,400. The difference is Tls. 1,500. It does not necessarily follow that the Ningpo market should affect the Shanghai market.

Mr. May.—I remember Mr. Lessler asking me to stamp a shipping order for a certain quantity of rice to go by the *Argus.* I replied that the vessel was not ready to receive cargo, as she had not yet discharged her inward cargo, and the Consular report and manifest had only just been handed in; that immediately she was reported ready to receive cargo, the shipping order would be stamped. I cannot remember the hour at which this took place. Mr. Lessler did ask me if it would be possible to get the shipping order stamped on that day. I said I thought not, that it would be impossible to discharge cargo in so short a time. To the best of my recollection, she was not reported up to 4 p.m. on that day. I am certain of this. Even had she been reported, the order *might* have been overlooked and not sent to Mr. Lessler. This, however, would have been an unusual occurrence. I remember Mr. Lessler coming to me the next morning. To the best of my recollection, the shipping order had been left in the Customs the evening before. He now asked for it. I believe I informed him that she had been reported; but that I would ascertain from the tide-waiter whether she were ready. Immediately it was ascertained that the *Argus* was ready to receive cargo, the order was stamped and sent. I have made a mistake with regard to the order having been stamped. To the best of my recollection *now*, I think I returned the order to Mr. Lessler, with a message that Moses & Co. had informed me that they would not take any cargo. The *Argus* cleared in ballast on the 23rd April.

To Mr. Cooper:—I cannot recollect the exact hour at which Mr. Lessler called on me. I should think between 11 and 1. Not having received the Consular report and manifest, *I could not tell what cargo she had on* board. Until I knew that cargo had left, I could not stamp it. Immediately she was reported by the tide-surveyor, she would have been entitled to a shipping order. It is not within the sphere of my duties to know when she was ready to receive. The tide-waiter reports in writing when a vessel is ready to receive cargo. Had the *Argus* been ready to receive cargo at 2 p.m., it would depend on the number of applicants before, whether she could get the order that afternoon.

To Court:—It would have been a breach of regulations had Mr. Lessler shipped this cargo without an order. To the best of my knowledge, it was on the morning of the 23rd, that Moses and Co. applied to clear the *Argus*, and were informed that she had not her cargo on board. They then informed me that they would clear in ballast.

The case for the plaint here closed. In opening for the defence,

Mr. Cooper said:—Since he had the pleasure of attending that Court he had never seen so flimsy a case, as the present action against Messrs. Moses, & Co., for breach of contract. The first question was—What was the contract? In order to enable Mr. Lessler to bring an action, he must show that Moses and Co. had contracted to send his cargo by the *Argus*, at a particular time and on that particular trip. There was not the slightest ground to assume that this was the case. It was simply agreed to take the rice on the understanding that it should be put on board as quickly as possible, as the *Argus* was to sail next day. Mr: Lessler had ackowledged that, when he complained to him on the afternoon of the 22nd, the clerk had said "I suppose you can ship to-morrow morning." If such a contract as he had described existed, was it likely that an answer would have been given in those terms. It was impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that, had the Custom House acted in an accommodating spirit, the shipping order would have been given. If any one was to blame, it was the Customs—not Moses and Co. Had they stamped the order, the cargo could and would have been shipped. Even supposing there were an agreement, Messrs. Moses and Co. were not obliged to receive the cargo unless it were sent alongside in reasonable time—to enable them to keep faith with the public. The cargo of the vessel merely consisted of 120 bales of of Cotton, and she was ready to receive cargo at 2 p. m. It did not come alongside, and next morning they refused to receive it. Mr. Lessler had said he was in a great hurry to get his rice to Ningpo; but he had been in negociation with Messrs Eton and Co. to send it by a sailing vessel. Again, what damage had he sustained? *In his (Mr. Cooper's) opinion*, he ought to be rather obliged to Messrs. Moses & Co. that the rice did not arrive, as he would have lost money had it done so. The letter said that rice had been going down since the 24th; and Mr. Lessler's would probably have arrived somewhere late in the afternoon of the 24th; so that no damage had been sustained. He (Mr. Cooper) thought the case was a most trumped up one, and left Mr. Lessler open to severe comment. The first case failed, because there was clearly no agreement to ship at any particular time. Secondly, even if a binding agreement had been concluded, the rice was not sent in proper time owing to the Custom House not having signed the shipping order in time. Thirdly, not only had Mr. Lessler experienced no loss, but had saved money by the failure of the *Argus* to take his rice.

Henry Myers, shipping clerk to Moses & Co., said:—I remember Mr. Lessler coming to my office on the 22nd April—I should say betweed 10 and 11. He asked whether we could take a cargo of rice by the *Argus* to Ningpo (Witness here corroborated Mr. Lessler's evidence as to the rate of freight agreed on). I told Mr. Lessler that the *Argus* had just arrived with an inward cargo, and that he must make haste with his Customs business—in getting the *shipping order I had given him stamped.* I distinctly told him that, provided he could get it on board in time, we would take it. I said "the *Argus* has just arrived; she leaves to-morrow positively." This, he clearly understood. She was advertised to sail on the morning of 23rd, in the paper of that date. Nothing passed which could give Mr. Lessler to understand that we would take the cargo unconditionally. At noon on the 22nd, I was anxious to know whether she had received any outward freight. Finding she had none, I consulted my principals, and as the weather was bad, and threatened to become worse, we determined that she should go in ballast. Had she taken 1,000 bags of rice, she could not have cleared the Customs on the 23rd. I told the Custom House on the 23rd not to issue any shipping permits. I knew on the morning of the 23rd that the duties had not been paid on the rice. I knew when I gave instructions to cancel any orders, that the rice could not be shipped in time to be taken. I think it was possible for Mr. Lessler to have got his rice alongside the *Argus* on the evening the 22nd. Had it been there, it would have been taken in at day light. She was chartered at a high rate. It would not have paid us to have detained the steamer to take the rice. The freight would have been Tls. 200. Had Mr. Lessler not chosen to have shipped the rice, he need not have done so. There were other shipping orders granted, but I cancelled all. It is not our custom to make binding agreements as to time. The other shippers were comparatively unimportant. I again repeat that I distinctly warned Mr. Lessler that his cargo must be on board "in time," or it could not be taken, as the ship sailed on the morrow.

To Mr. Lawrance:—I made a note of the agreement in the margin of the shipping order book. I entered date, name, marks and numbers. It is not usual to mention that cargo must be on board at any particular time. We would not have thought of claiming freight had he failed to ship the rice. I think Mr. Lessler did say he wished to fill the *Argus*, and asked how much she *would carry. I said 1000 piculs. No entry* was made in the note book that the shipping order was conditional. It is for the shipper to take into consideration delays in the Custom House. I do not know at what time the Consular manifest reached the Custom House. I am aware that Mr. Lessler should get a shipping order stamped before he put his rice on board. I see nothing to prevent him from putting his cargo on board on that afternoon.

To Court:—I was not aware till late at night on the 22nd, that the Custom House had refused to stamp the export cargo. I have no recollection of Mr. Lessler's having come and told me more early. I did not know, at the time I spoke to my principal, that the Customs, had not stamped the order. Early on the morning of the 23rd, I was at Mr. Tilby's office to see Mr. Lessler, but could not find him. I met him afterwards and he did not demur. We did determine to despatch in ballast at a time when I did not know that the shipping order was not signed; nor consequently that the rice could not be got alongside in time.

To Mr. Cooper.—Had the cargo been there on the morning of the 23rd, we should still have taken it. Mr. Lessler called and asked to be reimbursed boat and coolie hire; but never mentioned the loss he says he has sustained by the market. We refused. We did *not arrange* till the evening of the 22nd that we should send the *Argus* in ballast. The first intimation that we tried to give to Mr. Lessler that we could not take the rice, was on the morning of the 23rd. When we decided that she should go in ballast we were aware of nothing to prevent that decision.

The case for the defence here closed. In summing up,

Mr. Lawrance submitted, on behalf of his client, that the case had been amply proved. It was a much more important one than at first appeared. If a contract were entered into, and such contracts were usual, it was a very unfortunate state of things if parties were to be allowed to repudiate them on such pretexts as that advanced by Messrs. Moses & Co. There were no conditions attached to the contract; it was simply a contract that he was to ship rice by the *Argus*; and was carried out by Moses & Co. giving a shipping order. The Court were best able to judge whether or not it were a contract to give a shipping order. Mr. Myers had admitted that he had entered the contract in a book; and it was clear that both Messrs. Lessler and Myers looked on the agreement as an ordinary contract. He contended that it was perfectly clear that there was an express contract. In regard to the question whether his client had fulfilled his portion of it by shipping his rice in time, he submitted that when parties entered into an agreement of this nature, concurrent circumstances were always taken into consideration; and one of the elements was the delay likely to arise was at the Custom House. It was perfectly clear that Mr. Lessler had tried to get the shipping order stamped, and done all that was necessary on his part to achieve that object. If Mr. May was unable to stamp a shipping order for outward cargo because the inward cargo was not discharged, it was not fair of Moses & Co. to say that the difficulties in the way of shipment lay with the Custom House, instead of with them. The next morning, Mr. Lessler had again gone to the Custom House, and then ascertained that the shipping order was ordered to be cancelled. The question which had been put by one of the Assessors, as to when it was decided to send the *Argus* in ballast, was a very important one. After having on the morning of the 22nd made a contract to take a cargo of rice, Messrs. Moses & Co. had, on the evening of the same day, determined to send the *Argus* away in ballast. The question arose, whether an answer given by an official in the position of Mr. May was to be binding on parties to such a contract. If Mr. May's evidence were true, it was clear that the Consular manifest had not been deposited at *the Customs within the requisite time. It* mattered not whether the inward cargo consisted only of 120 bales of cotton or of more; the papers had not reached the Customs in time to enable the shipping order to be stamped. His client had, he repeated, done everything that was necessary to attain that object. The third question was damage. The *Argus* was advertised to sail at noon, and would doubtless have arrived at Ningpo in time to have enabled his client to dispose of his rice on the 24th, at the high rate then prevailing. The Ningpo letter of the 27th said only that, *since* the 24th, rice had begun to fall. Messrs. Moses & Co.'s anxiety to send their vessel away in time was a very laudable one, but it was a question whether, in the case of such claims as this, such laudable anxiety could be held to excuse them. The purport of the agreement entered into by the defendants would appear, according to their own statement, to be—If you can ship your rice, we will take it; but we know you cannot. It was clear that, if the rice had left at the time advertised on the 23rd, it would have arrived on the 24th, in time to enable it to be sold.

After some deliberation, the Court delivered the following judgment. *Defendant to pay Plaintiff the sum of two hundred taels and the costs of this suit;* and added,

"The Court is of opinion that, as at the time Defendants granted the shipping order to Plaintiff, they gave him to understand that he was taking up almost the entire carrying capacity of the vessel, this shipping order must be looked upon as a contract between them, even more so than in ordinary cases; and the Court moreover think that the Plaintiff did not fail on his part to do his utmost to ship off the rice with despatch. It therefore considers that Plaintiff has a claim on Defendants; but taking into consideration, the fact that Plaintiff has failed to shew with that clearness which the circumstances demand, the loss of market he claims, the Court considers that it only remains for them to award such a sum as will mark its sense of the breach of contract *on part of Defendants.*"

THE WEATHER.
1863.

March. — This month commenced with the same exceptional warm weather that ushered in the year, and which characterized the previous month. On the second day the maximum reading of the thermometer was 67° against 42° at the same time in 1862; while the mean maximum temperatures were respectively 52° and 48°. Afterwards the thermometer fell from 20° to 25°, and continued *declining to the 26th, when it reached* 29° minimum at night, with a slight sprinkling of snow; while the mean minimum for the month was 42° against 38° in the previous year. During the first half of the month there were frequent showers, but no heavy rain; while the concluding days were dry. On the 31st, a remarkable dust phenomenon occurred, which has been known to appear at the interval of years, at the same season; an account of which will be found in our issue of 18th April.

April.—The dust phenomenon continued during the first, and part of the second days of this month, when it cleared away, and with it the unusual dryness of the Spring. On the 5th it commenced to rain, and continued at intervals, from twelve to thirty-six hours at a time, for 17 days. Two heavy thunder storms also passed over Shanghai; one on the 10th and one on the 15th. The temperature continued cool, with a maximum average by day of 56°, against 62° in the previous year, and a minimum of 48° against 52°; shewing that it was an unusually cool season, as 1862 was below the average of the seven previous years. The *maximum* range of the thermometer by day was 52° to 63° against 53° to 74°, and the minimum at night 44° to 55° against 40° to 65°, during the same month the year before.

May.—During this month the weather was remarkably fine, and the atmosphere salubrious for Shanghai. Although the sun shone out occasionally with its usual summer fervour in this latitude, yet it was greatly tempered by cool breezes from the North and East. The regular South-west Monsoon generally sets in about the middle of this month; but, with the exception of a light breeze now and then from that quarter, North-easterly winds prevailed. The mean maximum reading of the thermometer was 68° against 73° in 1862; and the minimum 59° against 60°: with a range of the former by day from 60° to 81°, against 60° to 83°; and of the latter at night from 48° to 68°, against 50° to 74°. There were eight days during which rain fell, against six in the year previous.

EXTRACTS from "*Notes on some of the physical causes which modify Climate;*" being the substance of a paper read before the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai, by James Henderson, M.D.

At the present time, when many people are considering in what localities it will be best to seek residences for commercial and other purposes in China, it will be neither uninteresting nor unprofitable to make a few remarks on a subject which is confessedly one of the greatest interest and importance. Two cities, even in the same degree of latitude and of the same elevation, may be diametrically opposite in climate; and it is highly desirable that every one, who visits a new locality, should know "*what ought to be observed*," in order to be able to pronounce that locality healthy or the reverse.

Great differences of opinion prevail as to what *constitutes a good or a bad climate*; and this, I think, is principally owing to neglect of the above rule, but partly to a too limited view of so vast a subject, and perhaps partly, also, to individual experience, since the same climate will be found to kill one man while it cures another. I shall state, very briefly, what I consider some of the principal physical causes which modify climate; I do so advisedly, having carefully considered the subject, and I believe there will be found, in China, little short of all the varieties of climate suitable for invalids of every class, with different diseases, and different stages of the same disease, that are known in Europe, provided the localities here are carefully selected.

It is easy to lay down certain principles, founded perhaps partly on experience, and partly on theoretic grounds, and by the aid of these, we may in a general way determine the nature of a climate and its peculiar influences on *different individuals. But it is not so* easy to determine accurately, without much investigation, because of the nice shades of influence which are capable of modifying in a surprising degree, the instruments with which we make our observations. Besides the major influences, which no careful observer will overlook—such as direct sun light, warm exposure, reflected and radiated heat, currents of wind, rain, &c.,—there are ever varying conditions, which, unless carefully watched, will produce marked differences and modifications on the instruments we use: for instance, two thermometers, placed within five hundred yards of each other, may show a difference of 6 or 8 degrees of heat for several days together, simply because one is near the surface of the earth or in a sheltered situation, while the other is elevated and exposed to currents of wind or rain. Now, under such circumstances, if one instrument only is employed, a very inaccurate idea may be formed of the locality, *and this shows the necessity* of multiplying observations, and of carefully watching all modifying influence.

The principal particulars which ought to be observed in forming an estimate of physical climate are these:—

Temperature; Humidity; Geological Nature of the Soil; Drainage and Cultivation; Proximity of Sea and Rivers; General and local Elevation; Position of Mountains; Prevalent Winds; General and local Aspects; Trees and Vegetation.

1. *Temperature.* What ought especially to be observed here, are the sudden changes and range of temperature during the different months of the year. In Shanghai, for example, the temperature is tolerably uniform during the months of July and August, while in some other months the changes are sudden, and the thermometer range is large. Thus in 1861, in the month of March it ranged, during the day, from 41 to 70, degrees; during the night from 32 to 53 degrees. In April, during the day it ranged from 54 to 76 degrees,—one day it rose to 84 degrees, but it suddenly fell to 63 degrees; during the night, it ranged from 46 to 64 degrees.

The temperature of a locality will be much influenced also, by the action of the sun upon the atmosphere, for it by no means follows that the *feeling* of heat is the same in two places, because the thermometric degrees are the same. In some localities, the thermometer will be 4 or 5 degrees more during the day than in the evening, and yet the evening is the only time that the heat is felt to be oppressive; this is owing to the free radiation and increased humidity which take place immediately after sunset, for at this time the atmosphere approaches nearer to the point of saturation, and consequently, much relief and comfort will be afforded by closing the doors and windows just before sunset, before the relaxing damp air shall have entered.

2. *Humidity.* The most accurate method of measuring the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, is by marking the difference between the temperature of the air and the temperature at which dew is deposited. Thus when both are widely different, the climate is dry; and when both are nearly the same, the climate is moist. *Cæteris paribus,* the amount of watery vapour in the atmosphere increases as we approach the equator; it is much influenced by circumstances which retard evaporation, and also by the fall of rain.

Instruments made with a view to ascertain the amount of moisture in the air seem only to measure the degree of evaporation. We may get a good general idea of the amount of moisture in the air by its action upon inorganic bodies; as, where there is much moisture, iron and steel become oxidised very rapidly; and common salt speedily dissolves when exposed to the air. So it is also with organic bodies; boots and shoes become mouldy; glue and paste soon lose their tenacious qualities; furniture falls to pieces, and wall paper is soon destroyed, while fermentation and putrefaction take place rapidly.

With regard to *atmospheric pressure,* other circumstances being equal, the relative quantity of oxygen in a given space is considerably greater at a pressure of 31 than at 28 inches; and hence it will be readily understood why, in thick, humid weather, people experience a certain amount of lassitude and languor, and not the buoyancy of feeling peculiar to clear dry states of the atmosphere.

Here is the place to offer a few words on the production of malaria and the laws by which it is regulated. All previously organized matter, in a certain stage or mode of decomposition, is largely concerned in the evolution of malaria, especially under a certain temperature and within certain limits; also various kinds and various degrees of this poison will be evolved: one form will produce plague; another, yellow fever; a third, low continued fever; a fourth, remittent; a fifth, intermittent: and these too in all their various types and degrees of intensity. Moreover, the soil of a locality has much to do in this production of malaria. Contrary to general belief, certain sandy soils produce fevers of a more aggravated nature than the swamp. The action of the sun upon all stagnant moisture near the level of the sea seems to favor the production of malaria, and yet it appears that a certain degree of heat is only capable of producing it when combined with a certain amount of moisture, since a very dry season may render a marsh or swamp quite harmless, and it is always much less dangerous to traverse a marsh during the day than at night. Excess of moisture also checks its development, as in very wet seasons *marshes are less unhealthy.*

I need scarcely say that the constitution of some individuals has greater power to resist the injurious influences of the various forms of malaria than that of health and vigour enjoyed. A healthy man may be quite free from ague until he gets a cold; or becomes debilitated; *or exposes himself to malarious influence* at night, or early in the morning, with an empty stomach; in all which conditions an ague may commence, modified however according to individual peculiarity. For example, four people being exposed to cold, one gets bronchitis; another, sore throat; the third, a diarrhœa; while the fourth escapes entirely: all four were equally exposed to the same cold; three were predisposed to disease, though each in a different way; but the fourth was not, and therefore the exciting cause produced no effect.

In a country like China,—larger than the whole of Europe and necessarily containing almost every variety of climate, though that of each locality is comparatively very little known—probably one of the best methods of obtaining a knowledge of the climate of each different locality, would be to institute a series of comparisons. By this method the climate of any one given locality in China might be compared with that of *well-known localities in Europe,* which are found to be decidedly beneficial to different classes of invalids, and to the same invalids in incipient or advanced stages of the same disease. For example, the climate of Shanghai might, in many respects, be compared to that of the south-west of France, which is humid, soft, and relaxing; and were drainage, cultivation, and sanitary science equally attended to in both places, the analogy would no doubt be much closer. The south-west coast of England also is of the same character, soft and humid, though differing much in degree. Pulmonary diseases, dry irritating coughs, gastric dyspepsia, certain kinds of headache, &c., will be benefitted by this sort of climate; while to persons of relaxed habits of body, with languid circulation, difficiency of nervous tone and energy, epecially with debility of the digestive organs, and tendency to irritation or disease of the mucous membranes, such a climate will prove decidedly unfavorable.

During the sudden changes of temperature, which at certain seasons occur in Shanghai, bronchial catarrh is exceedingly common; and in elderly people passes into a chronic state; and in almost every respect simulates consumption, and will pass for this disease, unless the chest is carefully examined, when the disease is found entirely confined to the bronchial tubes, the lungs being perfectly sound. The climate of Shanghai is essentially humid; and during the hot months of July and August, the atmosphere approaches close *to and often* reaches the point of saturation; the air is much rarified, and contains less oxygen in a given bulk than when it is cold and dry, while respiration is shallow and more slowly performed. Thus the blood is less perfectly oxydised and contains too little oxygen to stimulate the heart, blood vessels and nerves, and the individual is predisposed to low types and forms of disease of a periodic character; less oxygen is also inhaled and less carbonic acid is exhaled during the moist heat. Indeed, when it is very hot, the lungs perform their functions so imperfectly that other organs have to adapt themselves to new duties, in order to relieve the body of accumulating carbonic acid; the liver, especially, adapts itself for this work, and pours out bile in large quantity. In the hot season, when perspiration is profuse, the liver is also much stimulated by blood which has been to an unusual extent deprived of water, while the kidneys are affected *in the same manner by a large* amount of saline impregnation. The functions of the skin too are exceedingly active; and, during the two or three months of a Shanghai summer, instead of *thirty* ounces of fluid being exhaled in twenty-four hours, which is the average in Europe, the average amount of fluid that passes off through the skin is from *seventy-five* to *eighty* ounces. Thus an excessive flow of fluids and blood takes place towards the surface of the body, and its temperature, which has a constant tendency to rise, is kept down and modified by constant evaporation and chemical changes going on in the skin;—for perspiration is essentially a *cooling process.* When, however, this flow is excessive and long continued, the nervous system becomes exhausted, the heart and muscles lose their tone, the circulation is languid and the organs of nutrition are almost paralysed; it is then that a moderate use of alcoholic liquors will prove as beneficial as they are injurious in the early part of the hot season, when the body is vigorous.

During the hot months also, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere is such, on certain days after heavy rain in Shanghai, that instead of watery vapour being exhaled from the lungs at the rate of one ounce per hour, as in tolerably dry states of the atmosphere, I am strongly inclined to believe that pulmonary exhalation is all but arrested, and the function of the lungs is reversed, having assumed for a time the function of absorption; fluid passes off by the skin in two ways; namely, by evaporation, which is essentially a physical process, *and also in the form of perspiration,* a vital process of transudation; now, when the air is saturated with fluid and its temperature equal to that of the body, the vital process of transudation only will be carried on, the physical process of insensible evaporation having for a time ceased; the above conditions however are not common, and can only take place when the temperature of the air is equal to that of the body and saturated with vapour. Under any circumstances, however, free evaporation from the body will be impeded, or modified, according to the amount of moisture in the air, and so will the feeling of langour and oppression be greater or less according to the state of the atmosphere, whether it is still or in free motion; and hence the advantage and utility of *punkas,* and thorough draughts, as these change rapidly the particles of hot moist air, which retard evaporation, if left to remain in contact with the skin; true, the system under these circumstances will relieve itself greatly by the process of free perspiration; but this requires more or less effort which might be avoided by making the surrounding air circulate freely by artificial means; prickly heat (*lichen tropicus*) will also be prevented, and altogether the system will suffer less from exhaustion, by the perspiration being kept within bounds.

During the cold months in Shanghai, which are more numerous than the hot, the air still continues moist, and often approaches and reaches the point of saturation, and the effect upon the body is very similar to that of dry air at a high temperature, except that here great demands are made on the body by the very active exhalation taking place from the lungs, vital heat being abstracted every moment in order to raise the temperature of the cold moist air inhaled to that of the body. The cold damp condition of the air also favours cutaneous evaporation, but the vital action of transudation is checked, and if perspiration is induced by vigorous exercise &c., it is apt to remain on the surface, causing chills and deranging the balance of circulation. In the climate of Shanghai, the state of the body with its circulating fluids is in the cold months entirely opposite to what it is in the hot; but as changes are only injurious when sudden and great, with proper care and attention during transition, no harm need be feared.

Early in September the nights become cool, the range of temperature increases, *the usual flow of blood* to the surface of the body is checked during the chilly evenings, and all the fluids are driven back upon the internal organs, especially upon the liver, spleen and bowels, which in their comparatively enfeebled state are unable to bear the pressure thus suddenly put upon them, and the balance of circulation being deranged, intermittent fever or sudden diarrhœa results according to the predisposition of the individual. But with a tolerably good constitution; temperance in all things; strictly avoiding the cheap Chinese fruit, which may be seen in such profusion in all the streets; everywhere looking so tempting to the parched palate; and also taking care to provide against the chilly evenings and the changes of temperature, which supervene suddenly during the autumn; with *these* precautions, there is no reason for any one to fear the climate of Shanghai.

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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

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tf 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

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BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire*, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries,* without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

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tf 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

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THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office at Shanghai, are prepared to grant policies payable in Hongkong, Bombay, Calcutta and London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
11jy 86 Shanghai, 10th April, 1863.

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THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

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Charles Turner, Esq. *Chairman.*
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BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 130 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary conditions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for* 3 *months,* and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSDEN PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tt Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Shanghai, 15th September, 1858

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following.—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies. Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Pies, Yorkshire Pork Pies. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickled Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings à la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling theirs are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safeguard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
18no-63 SOHO SQUARE LONDON

FOR SALE.

A Back Lot in British Concession at Kiukiang.

Apply to
RICHD. R. TYERS.
tf 117 Shanghai, 4th May 1863.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

KIUKIANG.

TO be sold or let on building lease, the back half of two front lots on the British Concession, measuring 6 mow or thereabout. The land is within 180 feet of the river, is well raised, and has a frontage to two public roads.

Apply to
CAMERON & Co.
tf 78 Kiukiang, 10th March, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT. PRAYA LOTS.

H. DUDDELL & Co. have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at an early date (due notice of which will be given) those Two Valuable Marine Lots situated in Queen's Road East, known as the Old Timber Yard and United States Naval Coal Depot and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot 65 and 65 A containing in all about 62 000 Square feet. The above Lots face the Queen's Road on one side and Praya on the other, and form without exception one of the largest and most Valuable Marine Lots in the Colony. The Water in front of this property is deeper than in any other part of the Praya which is a great enhancement to the same.

Ground Rent for the whole £291, 9, 6 per Annum.

The property will be put up in two Lots dimensions and Plan of which can be seen at the Auctioneers where any other information required regarding the Property may be obtained.

tf 115 Hongkong, 26th March, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

DR WM. C. EASTLACKE, Dental Surgeon, Is at present in this place for a limited period, and is prepared to attend to all the departments of his profession in the most thorough manner.

tf 130 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, on receiving instructions, to Charter and load vessels at NEWCASTLE, N.S.W., with the Coals of any of the local mines, for any ports in CHINA.

Reimbursement is made, by drawing at 30 or 60 days sight, at the current rate of Exchange ruling in Sydney, for bills on India, China, &c.

PROST KOHLER & Co.
2ino 031 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb 1863.

THE CLARENDON.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate to intending Visitors to Shanghai that it is their intention to open, on the 10th proximo, under the above designation that great desideratum in this quarter, a first class Hotel, on those extensive, substantially built, well drained and most healthily situated premises at the junction of the Hankow and Shantung Roads, not five minutes walk from the Custom house and at present undergoing a thorough renovation and adaptation to their intended purpose.

Visitors to "THE CLARENDON" will find all those appliances to comfort which a long experience of the manners and customs of the east, lead the undersigned to feel assured they will be able to supply at most reasonable rates.

WALTER & WOOD.
晋紳旅館—*Tching Shing Juen-Koon.*
13ju 129 Shanghai, 16th May, 1863.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD.
Birkenhead and Liverpool.
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulate,
tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

E. C. KIRBY & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.

NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established at this Port two years, and now receiving their consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear a favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.

tf 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

EXCHANGE on San Francisco in sums to suit.

Apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf 98 Shanghai, 16th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI PILOT ASSOCIATION.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SHIP MASTERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE Association's Schooners *Garland* and *Mine*, Cruise off, and between Gutzlaff and the Amherst Rocks, bearing S.S.W. and N.N.E. from each other.

The above Schooners always to be found at the aforesaid bearings where Pilots can be obtained by Day or Night—except when all are on board of vessels, said Pilot Boats, go to anchor at *the Light Ship*.

Pilots for transporting Ships in harbour, or taking them to the sea, can always be obtained by applying at their Office opposite Messrs. DRAKE & Co's Godowns, next door to Messrs. BUTLER & Co.'s Shipping Office, Hong-que.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
Superintendent.
tf 41 Shanghai, 30 January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich, the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first ship building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Yew-kun.*
tf 58 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid.

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit.

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager
tf 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.

WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary
tf 106 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS.

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

10fe-64 24 30, Cornhill, London,
Oct 25th, 1862.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29no. London 19th October, 1861

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 861.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition; and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman newspaper*) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

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NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.
September 1st 1862.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghae, 5th April, 1862.

J. RENNIE,

Mechanical Draftsman and Civil Engineer.

Drawings and Specifications made out
for the Execution of Work
in England.
FOOCHOW ROAD.
13ju 128 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,

GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公和 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs HALL & HOLTZ's premises.
tf 129 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS,
OFFICE AND GODOWNS IN NANKIN ROAD,
near the Bund.
tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
Yew-kun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England and under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.
tf 31 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang. Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
June 5	Agra	B. bark	665	Bell	Hongkong	May 15	Rice	Olyphant and Co
.. 5	Josephine	A. bark	258	Jefferson	Kanagawa	.. 21	General	Russell and Co
.. 5	Simla	B. ship	1414	Hackett	Calcutta	Mar 16	Rice	Turner and Co
.. 5	M. M. Peter	B. bark	400	Wilkie	Glasgow	Nov 2[illegible]	General	Dow and Co
.. 5	Minerva	B. bark	400	Beck	Singapore	Apr 28	Rice	Order
.. 5	Sophia	A. bark	340	Jacobs	Newchwang	May 11	General	Order
.. 5	Merchantman	B. ship			Sydney			Johnson and Co
.. 5	Ta-kiang	A. str	609	Sanford	Hankow	.. 31	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 5	Ayrshire Lass	B. str.	66	McCallum	Ningpo			Fletcher and Co
.. 5	Louisa	A. str	80	Pearson	do			Master
.. 5	London	B. str		Oliver	Kanagawa	.. 27		
.. 5	Monge [H I R M							
.. 6	Callap	A. schr	281	Sayles	Nagasaki	.. 28	do	Russell and Co
.. 6	Alerta	Ha. bg	194	Holst	Kanagawa	.. 21	do	Russell and Co
.. 6	Royal Bride	B. bark	319	Shelford	Liverpool	Dec 11	Coals	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 6	Osaca	A. bark	386	Hogg	New York	Jan 1	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Catalpa	A. bark	240	Henry	Ningpo	May 29	Rice	Allen and Co
.. 6	Wave	B. bark	430	Henderson	do	.. 29	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 6	Eagle	B. schr	140	Fowin	Swatow	.. 1	Ballast	Hogg Brothers
.. 6	Geelong	B. bark	395	Bowman	S'pore v. Macao	Apr 13	General	Kunst, Kobl and Co
.. 6	Mandarin	A. str	135	Dolle	Ningpo			A. L. Freeman
.. 6	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Milton	do			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 6	Fire Dart	A. str	228	West	Hankow	June 3	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 6	Yang-tsze	B. str	700	Hardie	Nagasaki	.. 1		Dent and Co
.. 6	St. Theodosius	Rus str	312	Stenross	do	.. 1		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 6	Kiang-se	A. str	517	Simmons	H'kow & Ports	.. 3	do	Russell and Co
.. 7	Selma	B. str	129	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 7	Cosmopolite	B. str	559	McQueen	Hankow	.. 4		Dent and Co
.. 7	Pegasus	B. ship		Penrice	London			Blain, Tate and Co
.. 8	Molly	Ha. bg	136	Hager	Taiwan	May 28	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 8	Maria Louisa	Ha. bk	328	Diederichsen	Fuchau	June 1	Poles	Order
.. 8	Maryland	A. bark	200	Buckminster	Taku	May 25	Cattle	Frazar and Co
.. 8	Ravensbourne	B. bark	400	Cooper	Sunderland	Dec 15	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 8	Julia Ann	B. bark	450	Parr	Hongkong	May 25	Rice	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 8	Layard	B. brig	171	Cook	do	.. 25	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 8	Sea Serpent	A. ship	1100	Pike				
.. 8	Ocean Mail	B. ship	630	Linklater	London	Feb 9	General	Dent and Co
.. 8	Assyrian	B. ship	555	Heatons	Downs	.. 4	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 8	Sir W. F. Williams	B. ship			London		do	
.. 8	Insulaneren	Da. bg	200		Saigon		Rice	Order
.. 8	Burg. Duckwitz	Bre bk	350		Manila	May 2[illegible]	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 8	Catherine	Da. b	200		Hamburg	Dec 2[illegible]	General	Order
.. 8	John Bull	B. brig	196		Amoy	May 27	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 8	Macedon	B. bark	360		Sunderland	Nov 28	Coals	Order
.. 8	Kingman	Ha. bk	202	Meier	Taiwan		General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 8	Rattlesnake	A. bark	469	Williams	Kanagawa	.. 26	Silk, &c	Frazar and Co
.. 8	Alfred Hawley			Almond	Hongkong	.. 27	Rice	Johnson and Co
.. 8	Ark	A. bark	26[illegible]	Dobbin	Hankow			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	Pootung	B. str	83	Lalty	Ningpo			Byrne and Co
.. 8	Gustav & Wilhelm	Ha. sch	80	Erichsen				
.. 8	Po-Yang	A. str	827	Bryant	Hankow			Olyphant and Co
.. 8	Ingeborg	Da. sch	208	Petersen	[illegible]		Rice, &c.	Order
.. 8	John S. Williams	A. str	100	Reed	New York	Dec 26	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	Wandering Wave	A. schr	151	Luinell	Hongkong	May 31	General	H. Leighton and Co
.. 8	Merrington	B. ship	642	Cartsen	Cardiff	Dec 15	Coals	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 9	Carthage	B. str.	500	James	Hongkong	May 27		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 9	Parliament	A. ship	1001	McCaslin	New York	Jan 2[illegible]	General	Frazar and Co
.. 9	Wilmington							
.. 10	Vesta	Ha. b	200	Hennings	Hongkong	May 29	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 10	Eclipse	A. schr	305	Hamman	Fuchau	June 2	Lumber	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Marathon	Pru. bk	376	Ode	Newchwang	May 2[illegible]	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	General Morgan	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Amoy	June 2	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 10	Yang-tsze	A. bark	517	Savory	Fuchau	.. 2	do	Frazar and Co
.. 10	Sea Bird	A. bark	333	Weston	do	.. 3	do	Frazar and Co
.. 10	Argus	B. str	141	Day	Ningpo			Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 10	Sarah	B. str	160	Gardyne	do	.. 8		A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Confucius							
.. 10	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	66	McCallum	do			Fletcher and Co
.. 10	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Milton	do			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 10	Chanticleer	B. str.	625	Woods	H'kong & Ports			Turner and Co
.. 10	Maggie McLean							
.. 10	Broadwater							
.. 11	Willamette	[illegible] str		Frand				
.. 11	Shanse	A. str	1000	Cunven	Hankow	June 7		Russell and Co
.. 11	Mandarin	A. str.	134	Dolle	Ningpo			A. L. Freeman
.. 11	Argus							

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Day	Vessels	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
June [illegible]	Kensington	B. ship	617	[illegible]	Singapore	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. [illegible]	[illegible]	Ha. bg	20[illegible]	Jepsen	Amoy	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. [illegible]	Belle	B. schr	112	Hender	Hankow	Sun., &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. [illegible]	Confucius						
.. [illegible]	Young Greek	A. bark	45[illegible]	Taylor	Taku	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. [illegible]	Argus	B. str	141	Day	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. [illegible]	Ganges	B. str.	742	Bernard	Hongkong *	Silk, &c	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. [illegible]	Hugo	Ha. bk	232	Bruce	Fuchau	Sun., &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. [illegible]	Dolphin	B. bark	396	Withers	Nagasaki	Ballast	Wheelock and Co
.. [illegible]	Cze-chuen	A. str.		Kennedy	Hankow		Russell and Co
.. —	Selma	B. str	129	Buckland	Ningpo		Moses and Co
.. [illegible]	Illawarra	B. str.	16[illegible]	Fletcher	do		
.. [illegible]	Argonaut	Ha. bk	354	Draeger	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	F. Kroes and Co
.. [illegible]	Jas Shepherd	B. bark	27[illegible]	Eckett	Hongkong	Cotton	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. [illegible]	Ruthven	B. ship	602	Williams	Singapore	Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. [illegible]	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	66	McCallum	Ningpo	Rice	Fletcher and Co
.. [illegible]	Mandarin	A. str.	135	Dolle	do	Ballast	A. L. Freeman
.. [illegible]	Venetia	B. str	179	Buncombe	do	Sun., &c	Dallas, Pearson and Co
.. [illegible]	Juno	Ha. bk	262	Eckmann	Fuchau	do	Siemssen and Co
.. [illegible]	Monge [H I R M						
.. [illegible]	Whampoa	B. str	115	Milton	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. [illegible]	Queen Hortense	B. bark	268	Cochrane	do	Ballast	Oxford and Co
.. [illegible]	Georgia	A. ship	800				
.. 8	Selma	B. str	129	Buckland	do	Opium	Moses and Co
.. [illegible]	Cromwell	A. ship	748	Crocker	Moulmain	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. [illegible]	[illegible] [H I R M						
.. [illegible]	Stirling	B. bark	300	Harper	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Angel and Co
.. [illegible]	Hero	B. schr	108	Heyer	Taiwan	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. [illegible]	Yang-tsze	B. str	700	Hardie	H'kong & F'chau	do	Dent and Co
.. [illegible]	Ophir	B. bark	400	McGregor	Liverpool	Tea, &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 9	Natal	B. schr	211	Spence	Ch'foo & T'tsin	Op., &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 9	Wild Dayrell	B. schr	158	Gardner	Tientsin	Re-expts	Dow and Co
.. 9	Wilhelm Eggerts	Da. bk	206	Faber	Nagasaki		F. Kroes and Co
.. 9	Pootung	B. str	45	Lalty	Ningpo	do	Byrne and Co
.. 9	Reliance	A. str	278	Middleton	Chinkiang	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Temple	A. ship	500	Humblin	Hongkong	do	Johnson and Co
.. 10	Fire Dart	A. str	228	West	Hankow	Sun., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 10	Corn Mill	B. bark	427	Beaglehole	Chinkiang		A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Ta-kiang	A. str	609	Sanford	Hankow	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 10	Pluto						
.. 10	Emma	B. schr	110	West	Ningpo	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 10	Elizabeth	Swe. sh	417	Tryschins	Swatow	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 10	Amazone	Ha. bk	266	Nelson			Siemssen and Co
.. 10	Julia Ann	B. bark	450	Parr	Ningpo		Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 11	Nanking	B. str.	41	Harrison	Tientsin	Tea, &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 11	Kiang-se	A. str.	517	Simmons	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 11	Friar Tuck	B. ship	662	Tierney	Fuchau	Ballast	Gilman and Co.
.. 11	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	66	McCallum	Ningpo	Stores	Fletcher and Co
.. 11	Whampoa	B. str	115	Milton	do	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 11	Insulaneren	Da. bg	200				
.. —	Tancrede [H I M				Japan		

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JUNE 13, 1863.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aerolite	Feb 19	B. ship	914	Alleyne	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt.
Agra	June 5	B. bark	665	Bell	Olyphant and Co		
Alerta	June 6	Ha. bg	194	Holst	Russell and Co		
Alfred Hawley	June 8			Almond	Johnson and Co		
Algonquin	Apr 30	A. bark	611	Emery	Frazar and Co	Kanagawa	cld 11 inst
Alice	May 21	B. bark	236	Hay	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	cld 12 inst
Alliance	June 2	B. bark	348	Jandron	Frazar and Co		
Albion	June 2	A. ship	1066	Howes	Russell and Co		
Amanda	May 28	Ha. sch		Ahlmann	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Amelia	May 22	B. schr	14	Valentine	Dow and Co	Taku	cld 12 inst
Argus	June 10	B. str	161	Day	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Argus	June 11						
Ariel	May 11	B. bark	365	Calam	A. Ellissen and Co		
Ark	June 8	A. bark	26	Dobbin	Augustine Heard and Co		
Aristides	May 11	B. bark	351	Wentworth	Hogg Brothers	S'hey & Amoy	Imdt.
Ashmore	May 21	B. bark	475	Jenkins	Dow and Co		
Assyrian	June 8	B. ship	555	Barnes	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ann Wark	June 2	B. bark	22[illegible]	Bolastock	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Avalanche	May 15	B. ship	900	Russell	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Batavia	June 3	Du. ship	756	Prange	Turner and Co		
Belmont	May 30	B. ship	950	Grant	G. Barnet and Co		
Broadwater	June 10						
Bunker Hill	June 11	A. str	83	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co		
Burg. Duckwitz	June 8	Bre. bk	550		Siemssen and Co		
Catalpa	June 6	A. bark	240	Henry	Allen and Co		
Callap	June 6	A. schr	281	Sayles	Russell and Co		
Cambalu	May 26	B. ship	199	Carroll	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Cambridge	Mar 30	B. bark	498	Dennison	Dow and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Carn Tual	May 25	B. bark	486	Hill	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Caroline Coventry	June 1	B. ship	888	Overbury	Lindsay and Co		
Carthage	June 9	B. str.	500	James	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	15th inst
Catherine	June 8	Da. bg	200		Order		
Ceres	May 30	A. bark	398	Spence	Wheelock and Co		
Chan sze	May 26	B. ship	55[illegible]	Shewan	Turner and Co	London	Imdt.
Chanticleer	June 10	B. str.	625	Woods	Turner and Co		
Chloris	May 25	Ha. bg	200	Lust	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Clontarf	Apr 23	B. ship		Davidson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Comet	May 11	B. bark	376	Wright	Blain, Tate and Co		
Cosmopolite	June 7	B. str	559	McQueen	Dent and Co	Hankow	cld 12 ins
Comnaskyle	Feb 7	B. ship	610	Morrison	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Crow		B. schr	235		A. R. Tilby and Co	Chinkiang	Early
Crusader	June 3	B. ship	1354	Crew	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Delaware	May 20	A. bark	209	Gragg	Thos. Hunt and Co		
Diadem	June 3	A. bark	571	Lawyer	Dent and Co		
Duck	Nov 1	B. schr	155	Aubin	P. F. Cama and Co		
Eagle	June 6	B. schr	140	Fowen	Hogg Brothers		
Earl of Chester	May 29	B. ship	517	Sancellis	Gilman and Co	Hongkong	Early
Eclipse	June 10	A. schr	305	Hammon	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Elizabeth	May 8	B. schr	146		A. R. Tilby and Co	Ningpo	Early
Empress of India	May 11	B. ship	766	Thompson	Turner and Co	Liverpool	Early
Enterprise	May 4	A. str	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
E-Shun	May 31	B. schr	285	Lowe	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Finella	May 26	B. ship	418	Maury	Oxford and Co		
Fleta	May 21	A. bark	300	Hughes	Dow and Co	Chefoo	cld 11 ins
Flora	May 30	Por. bk	341	Remedios	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Florence E. Walton	Mar 21	A. schr	81	Avery	Pilot Association		
Fortuna	June 3	B. bark	650	Hansen	Augustine Heard and Co		
Fusi-yama	June 1	— str					
Geelong	June 6	B. bark	395	Bowman	Kunst, Kobl and Co		
George Avery	April 8	A. bark	467	Reid	Order		
Georgiana	July 28	Fr. ship	166		Trautmann and Co		
General Morgan	June 10	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Frazar and Co		
Glen Aros	May 9	B. bark	679		Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Genesee	May 11	A. schr	222	Morgan	Frazar and Co		
Gorilla	May 15	B. ship	1200	Hol	Dent and Co	Bombay	Early
Grenadier	Mar 30	B. bark	512	McMurtney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Guinevere	Apr 10	B. ship	634	McLean	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Gustav & Wilhelm	June 8	Ha. sch	80	Erichsen			
Hatton Castle	May 25	B. bark	477	Scott	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Hanover	May 26	B. ship	1142	Rice	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Harrington	June 9						
Harlequin	June 3	Da. bk	350		Siemssen and Co		
Harvest Queen	May 30	B. bark	317	Ellery	Allen and Co		
Hertha	June 2	Ha. bk	258	Tetin	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Hydaspe	June 3	Fr. str	673	Noudeden	Russell and Co	Hongkong	16th inst
Indus Brons	May 1	Ha. bk	450	Moller	Siemssen and Co		
India	May 2[illegible]	Swe. bk	350	Funk	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Ingeborg	June 8	Da. sch	208	Petersen	Order		
Isabella Hamilton	May 9	B. bark	338	Kyall	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
J. C. Munro	May 26	B. bark	612	Wood	G. Barnet and Co	London	Early
Jas. Paton	May 26	B. ship	306	Allison	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Jeddo	June 1	B. str	443	Wright	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
John Bull	June 8	B. brig	196		A. R. Tilby and Co		
John Jay	May 9	A. ship	500	Lord	Russell and Co	S. F'c'sco, V'ria	25th inst
John S. Williams	June 8	A. str.	100	Reed	Augustine Heard and Co		
John T. Wright	May 6	A. str.	369	Bennett	Allen and Co	Hankow	cld 12 inst
Josephine	June 5	A. bark	258	Jefferson	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Julia G. Tyler	May 25	A. ship	818	Cooper	Frazar and Co	Hongkong	Early
Kaffir Chief	Nov 10	B. brig		Harper	R. Brown		
Kensa	May 7	A. bark	247	Savannah	H. Fogg and Co		
Kennington	May 26	B. ship	725	Edwards	Hogg Brothers		
Kent	Apr 16	B. ship	145	McEwen	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Kestrel	Apr 20	B. bark	495	Fletcher	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Kingman	June 8	Ha. bk	202	Meier	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lady Leigh	May 28	B. schr	120	Goodwin	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Latona	May 5	B. ship	690	Sedgwick	A. Ellissen and Co		
Layard	June 8	B. brig	171	Cook	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
London	June 5	B. str.		Oliver			
Lord Lyndhurst	Mar 30	B. ship	550	Abbott	Frazar and Co		
Lorton	May 12	B. bark	518	Mundle	Alfred Wilkinson and Co	London	Early
Louisa	June 5	A. str	80	Pearson	Master		
M. M. Peter	June 5	B. bark	400	Wilkie	Dow and Co		
Macedon	June 8	B. bark	360		Order		
Maggie McLean	June 10						
Mabe	May 6	B. ship	540	Mirrielees	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Malabar	May 22	Ha. bk	221	Godge	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	To-day
Mandarin	June 11	A. str	134	Dolle	A. L. Freeman	Ningpo	cld 12 inst
Margarita	June 1	B. ship	776	Mas	Philips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
Maria Louisa	June 8	Ha. bk	328	Diederichsen	Order		
Maria Philippine	May 29	Ha. sch	126	[illegible]rey	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Marathon	June 10	Pru. bk	376	Ode	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mary Capen	May 25	A. schr	200	Abbott	Frazar and Co		
Maryland	June 8	A. bark	200	Buckminster	Frazar and Co	Taku	Imdt.
Mary & Louisa	Mar 8	A. bark	497	Jones	Frazar and Co	New York	cld 9 inst
Mary Ross	May 30	Sia. bk	540	Meaker	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	594	Miller	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Merchantman	June 5	B. ship			Johnson and Co		
Merrington	June 8	B. ship	642	Cartmen	A. Ellissen and Co		
Meta	May 25	Bre. sch	241	Haumann	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Minerva	June 5	B. bark	400	Beck	Order		
Molly	June 8	Ha. bg	136	Hager	Siemssen and Co		
Mona	June 2	B. bark	303	Moffet	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Nanslo	May 28	A. schr	250	Crosby	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	Early
New York	May 25	B. ship	530	Williamson	Oxford and Co	Chefoo	10th inst
Ngapuhi	May 8	B. ship	513	Spence	Harbour Master		
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262	Gaither			
Norseman	Mar 12	Sia. sh.	811		A. R. Tilby and Co		
Northern Light	Feb 21	B. bark	1380	Hutchinson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Olympia	May 21	B. bark	22[illegible]	Jopp	Turner and Co		
Onsangondy	Mar 31	B. ship	1100	Brown	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Oasis	June 1	B. ship	1116	Trapp	Turner and Co		
Ocean Mail	June 8	B. ship	630	Linklater	Dent and Co		
Osaca	June 6	A. bark	386	Hogg	Olyphant and Co		
Oxus	Apr 30	B. bark	536	Smith	A. R. Tilby and Co	Liverpool	Imdt.
Pacific	June 4	A. bark	480	Morse	Order		
Palmyra	May 12	B. ship	700		Dent and Co		
Parliament	June 9	A. ship	1001	McCasl'n	Frazar and Co		
Pegasus	June 7	B. ship		Penrice	Blain, Tate and Co		
Philip I	Aug 6	A. bark	293	Oakman			
Po-Yang	June 8	A. str	827	Bryant	Olyphant and Co	Hankow	Imdt.
Procymatia	May 16	B. bark	375	Noel	Hogg Brothers	London	Early
Queen of India	May 15	B. ship	700	Thorlton	Augustine Heard and Co		
Rajah	May 1[illegible]	B. str	396	Catto	Hogg Brothers	Kanagawa	cld 12 inst
Raphael	May 25	B. ship	391	Mowat	A. R. Tilby and Co	London	Imdt.
Rattlesnake	June 8	A. bark	469	Williams	Frazar and Co		
Ravensbourne	June 8	B. bark	400	Cooper	Frazar and Co		
Rhine	Apr 2	B. ship	608	Little	Dow and Co		
Royal Bride	June 6	B. bark	319	Shelford	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Runnymede	May 4	B. ship	610	Rickerby	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
St. Theodosius	June 6	Rus. str	312	Stenross	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Sarah	June 10	B. str	160	Gardyne	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Scawfell	May 4	B. ship	825	Thomson	Birley, Worthington and Co	London	Early
Sclavonia	May 11	B. bark	297	Mutter	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Sea Bird	June 10	A. bark	333	Weston	Frazar and Co		
Sea Queen	May 29	B. ship	377	Wharton	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Sea Serpent	June 8	A. ship	1100	Pike			
Shandon	May 21	B. str.	111	Wighton			
Shanse	June 11	A. str	1000	Cunven	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	16th inst
Silver Eagle	Mar 5	B. bark		Langman	Dow and Co	London	Early
Simla	June 5	B. ship	1414	Hackett	Turner and Co		
Sir W. F. Williams	June 8	B. ship					
Sophia	June 5	A. bark	340	Jacobs	Order		
Southern Belle	May 22	B. bark	541	Benson	Order		
Snipe		B. brig			Moses and Co	Yang-tsze	Early
Spray of the Ocean	May 13	B. ship	803	Slaughter	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Statesman	May 26	B. bark	204	Barron	F. Kroes and Co	Chefoo	Early
Sunbeam	June 3						
Syrian	June 4	B. bark	350	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	cld 12 inst
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.		Lovett			
Ta-Yung	May 30	B. str	124	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Tell	May 30	B. bark	310	Smith	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	Early
Teresa	May 26	B. bark	350	Stants	Siemssen and Co	Kanagawa	cld 10 inst
Thames	Apr 16	B. ship	579	Mills	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Vesta	June 10	Ha. bk	200	Hennings	Siemssen and Co		
Vigil	April 1	B. ship	519	Thomsen	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
Wandering Wave	June 8	A. schr	151	Luinell	H. Leighton and Co		
Washington	May 1	A. str.	87	Atwell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wave	June 6	B. bark	430	Henderson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
West Derby	May 9	B. ship	820	Sergeant	Turner and Co	Liverpool	Early
What Cheer	May 26	A. bark	330	Moore	Maitland, McLean and Co	Newchwang	Early
Whinfell	May 2	B. ship	834	Wheneat	Birley, Worthington and Co	Fuchau	cld 10 inst
Yang-tsze	June 10	A. bark	517	Savory	Frazar and Co		

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